## FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-

GENERAL BRISTOW'S REPORT. It Places the Minimum of Neely's Embezziements at \$131.713. Which May Be In-

creased to \$150,000-Other Fraudulent Transactions-Duplicate Salary Warrants -Rathbone Draws Two Warrants of \$500 Each, Obtains the Money and Benders No Account or Explanation-Fraudulently Appropriates a Per Diem of \$5 a Day for Several Months-Extravagant and Unjustidable Expenditures of a Personal Character Made a Charge on the Postal Revenues.

WASHINGTON, July 26. - Fourth Assistant Posimaster-General Bristow's report on the Cuban postal frauds was transmitted by Postmaster-General Smith to Secretary of War Root to-day. The report deals at length with the Cuban frauds, with no attempt whatever to palliate the crimes committed there. On the contrary, the report contains a great deal of interesting information in regard to Rathbone's connection with the frauds, Rathbone being the only one of those charged with complicity in these frauds who has not been arrested.

What do you propose to do about Rathbone's connection with these frauds?" was asked Postmaster-General Smith to-day. We can do nothing," he replied. "We will

forward the report with the exhibits to Secretary Root. Mr. Rathbone is not even in the United States, but is in Cuba, under the jurisdiction of the Governor General and of Secretary Root. We have no jurisdiction over him whatever.

Mr Smith was also asked what he thought of Mr. Bristow's report and whether he thought Rathbone was guilty of fraud, but discreetly declined to answer any questions along thes lines. He said a copy of the full report had been sent, together with exhibits, to Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the special committee to investigate these frauds, and they would probably be printed by him as a Senate document. It is expected that a meeting of the committee will be held in a few days to consider Mr. Bristow's report.

What Mr. Smith thinks of the report and Rathbone's connection with the frauds may be surmised from the fact that, in his letter to Secretary Root, he carefully points out two offences committed by Rathbone. The letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, ) VASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1900.

"Hon, Elihu Root, Secretary of War: SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Joseph L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, who was detailed by this Department to investigate the frauds and peculations in the postal service of Cuba. The investigation, substantially completed by Gen. Bristow before his return from Cuba, is being continued and fluished as to some details by the inspectors, who assisted him. The report gives a full statement of the embezzlements of . F. W. Neely, late chief of the finance diviston of their amount and of the method of their appropriation. It further shows that E. G. Rathbone, late Director-General of Posts, drew two warrants of \$500 each, on which he himself obtained the money, and that no account or explanation has been rendered; that he appropriated a per diem of \$5 per day for several months, after it had been expressly prohibited by the Postmast-r-General, and that he incurred extravagant and unjustifiable expenditures of a personal character, making them a charge upon the postal revenues. I send the report to you, together with full copies of all the exhibits, to be transmitted to the Governor General of Cuba for such action as may be required. Very respectfully,

"CHARLES EMORY SMITH, "Postmaster General."

BRISTOW'S REPORT.

Receiving your letter of instructions of May 16, I left Washington for Cuba and arrived at Havana on Saturday, May 19. After a conference with Gen. Wood I decided to take Upon assuming charge I immediately began a careful inquiry as to the extent of the fraudand embezz ements and the necessity for a reorganization of the department.

On. Jan. 7, 1899, Director Rathbone created a bureau of finance, to which was assigned the custody of all stamps and postal supplies, furnishing the same to postmasters and receiving remittances therefor C. F. W. Neely was appointed chief of this bureau. A bureau of postal accounts was also created for the purpose of keeping a record of all receipts and expenditures of the Department of Posts, and if such record had been properly kept would have served as a check upon the transactions of the bur au of finance. This bureau of postal accounts on July 1, 1899, was changed to a division of the auditor's office and its chief, Dr. W. H. Ree e , was appointed by the Secretary of War an assistant auditor for the island.

There were two classes of postmasters, bonded and unbonded. Bonded postmasters were furnished postal supplies on credit and remitted for the same periodically. Unbonded postmasters were required to pay cash for all postal supplies. Accounts were opened by the bureau of finance with bonded postmasters; but all remittances from unbonded postmasters were entered as cash sales. No accounts were kept were not required to report to the bureau of postal accounts the amount of their requisitions or remittances, so that all the information that bureau had as to the financial transactions of the bureau of finance was received from the chief of that bereau, Neely, himself. Thus there was practically no check whatever upon

NEELY'S EMBEZZLEMENTS. As a result of the investigation I am able to

submit the following summary of the financial transactions of C. F. W. Neely: 

Cash received from all sources. Jan. 1, 1899. to May 19, 1900 ...... 556,926.80 This \$1,527,380.98 is the total amount with

which Neely is chargeable. His records, as he left them, show him entitled to the following credits: 
 Stock on hand
 \$191,032.05

 Cash on hand
 2,353.00
 Stock furnished to postmasters ...... 459,101.40

Surcharged stamps alleged to have Shortage to balance.... 30,600.73

Total.....\$1,527,380.98 That is, if Neely had balanced his own books, taking all the credits he claimed, he would have been short \$30,600.73. But he is credited with \$392,589.37 for surcharged stamps destroyed, which is in part a fraudulent credit. The surcharged stamps were used from Jan. 1, 1899, to Aug. 31, 1899, when the new issue of Cuban stamps was received. Neely had received \$522,000 worth of these surcharged stamps. He disposed of and held receipts for \$230.179.20 worth, leaving a balance on hand Aug. 31, 1899, of \$291.820.80. So that, if he had destroyed all of the surcharged stamps that he had on hand Aug. 31 he could not have destroyed more than \$291,820.80 worth, or \$100,768.57 less than he was given credit for having destroyed. It is not believed, however, that he destroyed all the surcharged stamps that he had on hand. There were \$44.59 worth in the Department of Posts on May 20, 1800, when the inspection began; \$300 worth were sold through the Havana Post Office on April 25, 26 and 27, 1900, and numerous other sales were made to stamp dealers and collectors of these surcharged stamps after the reported destruction. It is not believed, however, that these sales exceeded \$20,000, and probably d'd not amount to that much.

The minimum of Neely's embezzlements, therefore, may be summarized as follows:

Shortage as shown by his own records... \$33,500,73 \$291,820.80 worth, or \$100,768.57 less than he was

Shortage as shown by his own records... \$30,600,75 Excess of credit by destruction of sur-charged stamps definitely ascertained. 101,113.16

THE CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS additional sales of surcharged stamps, but will not exceed \$15),000 in the aggregate.

An interesting compliation has been made from Neely's cash book. It shows: 

Leaving a cash shortage of .....\$119,278.48 His cash books do not show an accurate amount of cash received because there is evidence that he did not enter on his books all the cash received from unbonded postmasters. The first computation is considered the most reliable estimate of Neely's embezzlements that can be arrived at

arrived at.

Director-General Rathbone appointed C. F. W.
Neely chief of the Bureau of Finance, who had
custody of the stamps; W. H. Reeves, Assistant
Auditor of the Island of Cuba, the only man
who could in any way have had a check upon
Neely's transactions, and D. Marfield, Chief of
the Bureau of Registration, as a commission to
destroy the surcharged stamps. Neely and
Reeves entered into a conspiracy to report a
larger quantity of stamps destroyed than were
actually destroyed and thereby defraud the
Cuban Government. uban Government.

OTHER PRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS OF NEELY.

Neely's fraudulent transactions, however, were not confined to embezzlements only, and while the amounts thus received by him were small as compared with the outright embezzlements, yet they show the same official depravity and utter disregard for the interests of the public service. Before going to Cuba Neely was engaged in the printing business at Muncie, Ind., being proprietor of the Neely Printing Company. He had a business associate, or employee, named Cowan. Neely claims to have sold the plant to Cowan. It is not believed, however, that Cowan ever paid Neely any money for his pretended interest. Neely sent this company large orders for printing for the Department of Posts of Cuba. Cowan fixed the prices and rendered the bills in the name of Cowan & C.C. Cowan savs he was instructed to do this by Neely, who did not desire the name of the Neely Printing Company to appear in the business transactions of the Department of Posts. The books of this printing company show that Cowan received from the Department of Posts for printing \$1,937.60, while the bills rendered, marked paid, and the money-order records at Muncie, Ind., show that he received \$10,069.15, or \$2,131.55 more than indicated by the books. The investigation shows that some of the bills were paid twice, and the whole transaction indicates collusion between Neely and Cowan to defraud the Cuban Govern-OTHER PRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS OF NEELY. thole transaction indicates collusion between bely and Cowan to defraud the Cuban Govern-

Neely and Cowan to derrand the cools when ment.

Director-General Rathbone, when asked why he approved these printing tills and permitted them to be paid—some of them twice—said that he did not know until after Neely's arrest that there had been any printing done at Muncie for the Department of Posts. If this statement is true, he convicts himself of the nost utter and indefensible negligence of his official duties, for every bill required his approval before it was paid.

every bill required his approval before it was paid.

Noely was appointed to a position in the Cuban postal service Dec. 24, 1898, and assigned to duty in Havana Jan. 7, 1899. Ills salary was fixed at \$1,800 per annum. He was financially embarrassed at the time of his appointment. He did his banking business with the Union National Bank of Muncle and his account was frequently overdrawn. On Feb. 6, 1899, he sent a deposit of \$329.75 from Cuba to the Muncle bank and in February and March his additional deposits aggregated \$1,630. This Neely, with a salary of \$1,800, or \$150 a month, was able within three months to deposit \$1,839.75, which is conclusive proof that his embezziements began in February 1899. In May he deposited \$537.28; in June, \$775.24, in July, \$993; on Aug. 14, \$13,125.50; on Oct. 6, \$20,250 and a number of deposits of lesser amounts were made afterward. The destruction of surcharged stamps occurred Sept. 11, which indicates that Neely at that time formed the purpose of covering up a large detalcation in the alloged destruction of these surcharged stamps.

PURCHASES OF POST OFFICE FURNITURE. The Keyless Lock Company of Indianapolis, Ind. is a corporation which manufactures post office furniture. The Department of Posts purchased from this company, from Jan. 1, 1899, to May 1, 1990, \$14,879.25 worth of fur-1, 1899, to May 1, 1890, \$14,879.25 worth of furniture. Neely seems to have been absolute in the matter of purchases, not only of office furniture, but of other supplies. This company paid Neely \$3,292 in two checks—one, dated Oct. 4, 1899, drawn upon the Indiana National Bank of Indianabolis for \$2,972, and the other, dated Jan. 4, 1890, for \$320. For what purpose this money was paid him does not appear. The only reasonable conclusion is that it was paid as a "commission," "aubsidy," or bribe for the privilege of supplying post office furniture to the Department of Posts of Cuba. DUPLICATE BALARY WARRANTS.

Estimates for the expenses of the Department of Post were submitted by the Director-General monthly. When approved by the Governor General of the Island, the money was deposited in bank to the credit of the Director-General of Posts and paid out on warrants drawn by Rathbone. The approval of the estimate for July, 1896, was in some way delayed, and the RATHDORE. The approval July, 1899. was in some way delayed, and the first half month's salaries of the employees of the Department of Posts and the Havana Post Office for that month became due before the funds were available for payment. Neely suggested that as there was an unexpended balance for the fiscal year ended June 30 warrants be drawn upon that fund for the payment of the half month's salaries due, and after the funds for July were received warrants could be drawn and deposrecrived warrants could be drawn and deposited, reimbursing that lund for the amount so drawn. Such a proceeding was approved by Rathbone, and warrants amounting to \$7,251.84 were drawn and the employees paid. Warrants for the purpose of reimbursing this fund were also drawn, but instead of being deposited to reimburse the fund they were cashed by Neely and no accounting made of the money.

NEELY HAD BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Neely, with the money he had secured by embezzlement and fraud, began branching out in several business enterprises. He organized the West Indies Trading Company for the purpose of dealing in cocoanuts, in which he invested about \$12,500. He also became interested in a brick manufacturing plant near Havana, in which he claims to have invested about \$20,000. He had some mining schemes in South America, in company with one A. P. Taylor, alias Philip Troutletter, formerly of the State of Co'orado, who is said to be wanted by the Pinkerton Detective Agency for a crime committed in that State. C. M. Rich, who was brought to Havana from Muncle by Neely as his assistant chief, claims to have told Gen. Rathbone, in April of this year, that Neely was crooked. Rathbone denies having had any such conversation with Rich. Rich claims to be innocent, but he at least had knowledge of Neely's embezziements long before he claims to have told Rathbone. Reeves, the Assistant Auditor, in a statement, confessed to Inspectors Smith and Fosnes that Neely paid him \$4.600 for concealing the fraud in the destruction of the stamps. Both Rich and Reeves protest against any criminal designs up a their part. How much credit should be given to their statements it is difficult to determine. NEELY HAD BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

FRAUDULENT PER DIEM DRAWN BY RATHBONE.
On Dec. 21, 1888, E. G. Rathbone was appointed Director-General of Posts. His salary was fixed at \$4,000 per annum. At his earnest request the Postmaster-General, on Jan. 30, 1899, allowed him \$5 per diem for expenses in addition to his salary. Later on he claimed that his salary and per diem were not sufficient, and on June 19 the Postmaster-General, in response wrote him that his salary should be increased to \$6,500 per annum, and that, "with the compensation fixed at \$6,500, the per diem of \$5 would ce se." On Juli 3, in answer to this letter Rathbone, in a complaining way, stated that this increased his salary but \$675, and indicated a very earnest desire that a house be furnished him as an official residence. In reply to that this increased his salary but \$675, and indicated a very earnest desire that a house be furnished him as an official residence. In reply to this letter the Postmaster-General, on July 7, wired him: "Will make full allowance for house beside salary," and on the 8th wrote: "This means that it is our purpose that provision shall be made for a suitable residence for you over and above the fixed compensation of \$6,500."

On Dec. 19 the Postmaster-General issued the

over and above the fixed compensation of \$8,500."

On Dec. 19 the Postmaster-General issued the order fixing the salary at \$6,500, making it effective Aug t. The salary of the Director-General, therefore, was from Aug. 1, 1899, \$0,500 per annum, without per diem. In addition to the salary he was provided with a house. The records of the Department of Posts show that he continued to draw \$5 per diem in addition to the \$6,500 as salary, and when called upon by Col. Burton for his authority for this allowance, submitted the letter, suppressing that part of it prohibiting the per diem. In closing the discussion as to per diem the report says:

"It appears, therefore, that Director-General-Rathbone drew from Aug. 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, the sum of \$1,305 as a per diem, which was unauthorized, and that the drawing of the same was frandulent; and I therefore recommend that he be required to reliaburse the postal revenues of Cuba in that amount."

RATHBONE'S IMPROPER PERSONAL EXPENSES.

RATHRONE'S IMPROPER PERSONAL EXPENSES.

In the bills rendered for the purchase of furniture for the official residence there appear many items that were paid for from the postal revenues that cannot be considered as house furniture. Among these items are charges for a trunk, gloves, dog collar, overcoat, hats for coachman, boots for coachman, boots for footman, shirts, collars and cuffs for coachman, &c. Under what authority of law these expenses for clothing were made, I am unable to state. Director-General Rathbone claimed that it was the custom of all countries that high officials should be furnished with such attendants, and that they should be clothed at the expense of these purchases became known to the Postmaster-General he wrote a letter to Director-General Rathbone in which he said:

"I have to-day for the first time seen certain of your bills as Director-General of Posts, which were brought here by Col. Burton. Some of these bills are not only without authority or justification, but are scandalous, and never should have been passed or paid. The auditor, who is responsible to a different department, was inexcusable in allowing them, and your action in presenting them for allowance was grossly reprehensible. Without waiting for a review and reconsideration of these bills by a rightful and t, you should at once reimburse to the island treasury the sums thus improperly paid."

Rathbone made numerous official trips as RATHBONE'S IMPROPER PERSONAL EXPENSES.

The state of the s

tire expenses of his family, on this trip were paid from the postal revenues. He also made a trip to the United States in April and May, 1898, accompanied by his secretary. The report shows that he had no official business in the United States outside of the city of Washington, though he charged as official expeditures his expenses to Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio, where he went to attend to private business. The report discusses at length his trip, and closes by saying that Rathbone "was aware at the time that the charging of these expenses to the Cuban postal revenues was unauthorized and fraudulent."

Another trip was made to the United States in October and November, 1890. He was absent from Cuba about a month. His extenses on this trip were \$826.77, one item of \$236.15 being for his personal hotel expenses for eight days white in New York awaiting the sailing of the steamer for Havana. Rathbone's family were in New York with him at this time. He states that no part of this expense was for his family. In discussing the subject the report says:

"I do not think it is reasonable to believe that the Director-General expenses while in New York awaiting the sailing of the vessel for Havana, but do believe that these expenses cover the entire hotel expenses of himself and family, and that they have been fraudulently charged against the postal revenues of Cuba."

FRAUDULENT AND DUPLICATE WARRANTS.

PRAUDULENT AND DUPLICATE WARRANTS.
Before starting on his tour of inspection around the island of Cuba, Director-General Rathbone drew two warrants, one in favor of W. E. Wilmot, cashier, for \$500, and one in favor of himself for a like amount. The expenses of the trip, aggregating \$280.07, were paid from the warrant drawn in favor of W. E. Wilmot, cashier. The remaining \$219.93 was returned to the auditor and receipt taken therefor. The other warrant was lost and payment stopped. It was never found or presented for payment. On June 30 following a warrant was drawn in favor of E. G. Rathbone for \$500, in lieu of warrant No. 1,204, lost; and on July 5 it was indorsed by Rathbone and cashed. No accounting has ever been made by Rathbone for this \$500. FRAUDULENT AND DUPLICATE WARRANTS.

ing has ever been made by Rathbone for this \$500.

When he made his trip to the United States in April and May, 1898, he also drew two warrants in the sum of \$500 each, both payable to himself. One was cashed at Havana on April 22, before he sailed. From this warrant the expenses of the trip, aggregating \$425.45, were paid, and the remainder, \$74.55, appears to have been returned to the Auditor. The second warrant was cashed in Washington by Rathbone himself, and no accounting has ever been made of the \$500 so received. No part of it was necessary to defray the expenses of the trip, the expenses having been paid from the proceeds of the warrant cashed in Havana. In discussing this subject the report says:

"From the records it appears that Director-General Rothbone has drawn two warrants to himself in the sum of \$500 each, received the money thereon, and made no accounting whatever for the same to the Department of Posts. There stands against him, therefore, the charge of unlawfully appropriating \$1,000 of the Cuban postal funds to his own use."

EXPENDITURES FOR WHICH NO VOUCHERS WERE There were many large expenditures by Rathbone and Neely for which no vouchers were filed, when vouchers could have been easily obtained. These extenditures were usually made by Neely and approved by Rathbone. Assistant Auditor Reeves, when asked why he passed such expense accounts, said that he did not feel that he had the right to refuse to allow that which the Director-General of Postshad ordered paid—a statement which, if true, indicates that he had no conception of the duties and responsibilities of an accounting officer. The report says: "I do not credit Reeves's statement, however; the evidence is too strong of collusion existing between Nee y, Rathbone and Reeves for the purpose of passing these unwarranted expense accounts. For some months such miscellaneous expenditures aggregated as much as \$800. Such items as "repairs, \$200;" freight, \$450;" miscellaneous expenditures aggregated as much as \$800. Such items as "repairs, \$200;" freight, \$450;" miscellaneous expensions, \$75," appear without any receipts or accompanying youchers without any receipts or accompanying vouchers without any receipts or accompanying vouchers whatever. Director-General Rathbone, on whatever, processes of the control of t

whatever. Director-General Rathbone, on being asked as to these miscellaneous expenditures, said that he supposed Neely was honest and that the accounts were right, and he therefore ordered them paid.

Gen. Rathbone has been engaged in the Government service many years, and knows that such a method of presenting bills and such expenditures are wholly unwarranted and bear the strengest evidences of corruption. Therefore, for him to approve such accounts renders him equally guilty with Neely. The total amount of these miscellaneous expenditures was \$6,90.58. A part of this was probably legitimate, but a large part were doubless fraudulent expenditures, for which Rathbone, Neely and Reeves are equally responsible.

EMBEZLIEMENT OF E. P. THOMPSON. EMBEZZLEMENT OF E. P. THOMPSON

EMBEZZIEMENT OF E. P. THOMPSON.

In September, 1899, Mr. E. P. Thompson, Postmaster at Havana, caused to be issued in his own behalf four moneyorders for \$100 each, and instead of depositing the money therefor, he placed his due bill in the drawer for \$400. Some time afterwards an inspection of the office was made. Thompson, being advised in advance, placed \$400 in the drawer from remittances he had received that morning, postponing the entry of these remittances until after the inspection was finished. Then he withdrew the \$400, replaced his due bill and entered up the remittances. I hompson knew that his act was a crime, and when he covered up his shortage and deceived that he was aware he had seriously violated the law.

lated the law.

In discussing the inspection made by Rathbone's special agents on April 23, 1900, the report says that Neely had been notified that an inspection was to be made, and that the inspection was delayed at Neely's request until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order that he might get ready for the investigation. Neely occupied the most confidential relations with Rathbone, and was regarded as the most influential with him of all the postal employees.

BATHBONE HAD BEEN WARNED.

ential with him of all the postal employees.

RATHBONE HAD BEEN WARNED.

In May, 1899, United States Inspectors Sullivan and Letherman inspected the accounts of the Bureau of Finance, and in their report indicated that there were irregularities in the stamp account with Postmasters. They stated that there was no check against the accounts of the Chief of the Bureau of Finance, and recommended a form by which a check could be nad. In October, 1899, George W. Marshall, one of the bookkeepers in the Bureau of Finance, and acting chief in Neely's absence, advised Director-General Rathbone that he was not depositing all of the money received; that Neely had instructed him to hold out a certain amount, giving some excuse therefor.

In January, 1900, H. H. Williams, a special agent, toid Director-General Rathbone that there was something wrong with the accounts of the Bureau of Finance in regard to the receipts of the Matanzas Post Office. He said that the receipts were several thousand dollars more than the records of the Bureau of Finance showed. Director-General Rathbone says that he remembers nothing of these conversations with Williams or Marshall, and regardless of these warnings Neely seems to have retained his full confidence.

The report finds that Rathbone's expenditures in the payment of debts and living expenses were much in excess of his salary; that in September and October, 1899, within thirty days after the destruction of the surcharged stamps, Rathbone paid over \$3,000 indebtedness. In discussing this subject the report says: "It is evident that the money with which this indebtedness was pild was secured from some other source than his salary, and up to this time I have been unable to learn of any source of income that Director-General Rathbone had other than his compensation as Director-General of Posts."

The report closes as follows:

Conclusion.

"In this report I have not endeavored to go BATHBONE HAD BEEN WARNED.

The report closes as follows:

CONCLUSION.

"In this report I have not endeavored to go into minute details, presenting as briefly as practicable the more salient features. Additional information will probably be secured, but not of such a nature as to materially change the conclusions.

"Director-General Rathbone maintains that he is innecent of wrong-doing; that these extensive embezzlements are the result of dishonesty on the part of subordinate officials who had been well recommended to him as honest and upright men, and that he had found no cause to doubt their integrity or efficiency of administration; that the revelations brought out by the investigation were a great surprise to him and wholly unexpected; that he had believed up to the 6th day of May last that the account of the Department of Posts were kept systematically and honestly.

"Granting that what Director-General Rathbone states is true, he convicts himself of the grossest carelessness in the administration of the affairs of his office or of an utter incapacity to comprehend its duties and responsibilities. That he was careless, loved ease, and refused to give attention to details there is no doubt. He depended arrely upon his subordinates, even requiring his chief cierk to sign his name to a large part of his corre-pondence, apparently for no other purpose than to save the physical labor necessary to append such signatures himself. But carelessness cannot account for the drawing of fraudulent per diem, unwarranted personal expenditures from the postal revenues, nor for the cashing of the warrants and a failure to account for the money received thereon. Whether Gen Rathbone was guilty with Neely in the embezzlements endeavored to be covered up by the destruction of surcharged stamps is at this time a question more of opinion than proof; but there can be no doubt that in the matter of the per diem, personal expenditures and the warrants which were cashed and the money unaccounted for, he unlawfully and faudulently appropriated to his own use mo

under arrest and Rich is held as a Government witness.

"From the information obtained by this investigation, which I have endeavored to set forth in the foregoing pages, it is not belief that I was justified in recommending the removal of Director-General Rathbone from office; and I further believe that he should be required to answer for fraudulently and unlawfully appropriating to his own use moneys from the postal revenues of Cuba."

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports contributions of \$1,016.4i received yesterday, making a total to date of \$104,700.21.

TOPICS OF THE THEATRE. AMERICAN HUMOR AND MUSIC PUT INTO A FRENCH PARCE.

The Delayed First Performance of "The Cadet

Girl." for Which Six Men Wrote Words and Tunes-A Chinese Magician's Illusions Imitated and Explained to the Audience. Six men made the play which, under the title "The Cadet Girl." was performed at the Herald Square Theatre last night between half-past 8 o'clock and midnight. Georges Gavault and Jules de Cottens wrote the French farce which formed the basis of it. Harry Smith turned their matter into an American style of humor and contributed the verses of some songs, while J. Cheever Goodwin did some additional rhyming. Louis Varney and Ludwig Englander composed the requisite tunes to complete an extravaganza of the type seen many times at this and other NewYork theatres. These particulars are given to show how composite these pieces have become in authorship. As to the first audience, it concerned itself very little as to the men who were visible in the show and still less about the writers of it. This was primarily and principally an exhibition of women, and as such bound to be a satisfaction people who like stage spectacles of feminine beauty. There was an immense amount of applause last night, and much of it was ebullition of real enthusiasm. A tremendous demonstration with flowers at the end of the second act was less convincing, but the house retained its heated yet wellentertained crowd to the end of the long representation, and "The Cadet Girl" was undoubtedly a midsummer dream which few cared to awake from. There was a mere suggestion of a plot, and it related vaguely to a search for a missing heiress. The lively first act was in the garden of a French seminary, where schoolgirls and military cadets got together in spite of adverse rules. Comic little Toby Claude and comely Adele Ritchie were the leaders among the pupils. The second act began at a café, where the amiable Christle McDonald figured as the coquet-Christle MoDonald figured as the coquettish young wife of a jealous landlord, and there was a vast deal of gay frolic, and it ended with a slower and not pertinent burlesque court scene, in which the question of the lost heiress cropped up. The third act was at a "pavillion of love, where the play reached its climax of bright sightliness. There was no great amount of fine art to praise in this sensuous diversion, nor much to deplore in the way of bad taste or loose morality. The costumes were somewhat scant in draperles and bold in designs and there was the nudity, actual and simulated, more in accord with the weather than decorum. But there was no foulness in words, or action. The

cord with the weather than decorum. But there was no foulness in words or action. The humor was none two abundant and such comedians as William Cameron. Joseph Mir. n. Dan Daly and George A. Schiller had to work hard to be funny. But they will no doubt become more laughable. The women were enough, however, to carry the play to success with its first audience. William A. Brady and his wife, who is known on the stage as Grace George, returned to New York from a three months' trip in Europe, on the Majestic yesterday. They had combined business and pleasure, visiting London and Paris for the former and other foreign capitals and the Passion Play at Oberammergau for the latter. Mr. Brady said yesterday:
"While in London I made Robert Tabor a

handsome offer to take the place of leading

actor in my wife's company in "Her Majesty. He is unwell, but health permitting, will come to this country to accept my offer. While in Vienna I purchased two plays, one entitled "The Spell of the Stage," the other as yet without an English name. I secured options on two plays while in Berlin.
One piece is by Heiptzman and translations of both will be seen in London next season. I bought the American rights of "Nathan Hale" from Nat Goodwin. He has appeared in the drama in only six cities, and therefore I regard it as a valuable property and shall put a prominent star in the title role. I secured, also, a new play by Clyde Fitch. It is a comedy drama of pastoral life and is called "The Parson." With Mr. Ziegfeld, my partner in the management of the Manhattan, I have arranged to bring Lole Fuller, the dancer, and Sandow, the athlete, from Parls for a four of the States. Just before leaving London I signed a contract with Arthur Shirley and Sutton Vane to write a melodrama of New York life for me. I also bought Mr. Shirley's latest melodrama, which is to be a large transpart of the same steamer. He and Mme Blauvelt were married in Home on Feb. 2, 1890.

"My wife has sung in concept in every leaven Marcherita, of Italy and once here." secured options on two plays while in Berlin. of New York life for me. I also bought Mr. Shirley's latest melodrama, which is to be produced in the British capital in September. Mr. Ziegfeld and I will open the Minhattan on Sept. 17 with Jacob Litt's production of "Caleb West." Michael Morton's dramatization of F. Hopkinson Smith's story of the same name. Mrs. Brady will follow in "Her Majesty," and she will probably be succeeded by "Floradora," a musical comedy very successful at the London Lyric. Anna Held will also be seen at the Manhattan, in "The Education of the Prince," a satirical musical comedy by Maurice Donney, which has had a long run in Paris.

Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese magician, is being copied variously by domestic specialists Lafayette has what is practically a duplicate of the Chinaman's make-up, imitates his voice and gestures closely and repeats his deceits. Apparently the American's skill in illustons is equal to the other's, and the mimiery is admirable. The obvious fact that the performer s not Chinese makes it impossible that his ricks should be taken as seriously as he intends, but they are a pleasing feature of his inning. Charles T. Aldrich is as elaborate in his preparations as Lafayette is, but all he does to suggest the Chinaman is in burlesque. His own make-up is absurd, and the two stage hands who serve as his assistants and chatter wash-list lingo, by their appearance suggest that queues and almond eyes may grow on good old Irish stock. The first object that he produces from beneath his blanket is a small cook stove from whose door flames are issuing. This the Celestial Irishmen carry off the stage. Following a few more wavings of his blanket, the imitator discloses what looks like an office safe fully two feet on a side. Then an urchin three feet high is brought into view. Next, as an improvement on the thinaman's huge bowl of water, this man brings from under his cloth a receptacle that looks like a galvanized iron ash can. Dipping his hand in it, he sprinkles the stage with water. Disclosures of method-follow. A longhanded dipper is sunk in the can to indicate the depth of the liquid, and the performer and the assistant struggle to lift the can. But a mohands who serve as his assistants and chatter depth of the liquid, and the performer and the assistant struggle to lift the can. But a moment later it is shown that the handle of the dipper telescopes, and that all the water in the can is contained in a shallow pen set in its top. The man of magic then steps into the iron cyclinder that forms the rest of the can brings the top of it up to his arm pits and, folding his robes about it, shows how he carried it concealed. Next the youngster is permitted to crawl into the drawer of a table that had been behind the macican's cloth and the performer, folding the safe up into small compass, puts it under his arm and walks off.

A Brooklyn theatre, the remodelled Lee Avenue Academy, will have three stock companies n alternation next season. They will be Corse Payton's, and while one is there the others will travel. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" will be the opening play on Sept. 3.

Lawrence Hanley's latest unfinished engage-ment was in Montreal, where his faculties ceased suddenly to be available in the heroism of "The Three Musketeers," and another actor had to take his place. The heroine of the drama written by Eugene

Presbrey for Blanche Walsh is at first a persecuted Huguenot in France and later comes to Quebec, where she and her companions figure in the history of that city. None of the swashbuckler melodramas pro-

duced in London last season was successful. Among the pretentious failures in that line were "Cyrano de Bergerac" with Charles Wyndham, "Tyrano de Bergerac With Charles Wyndham,
"Don Juan" with Martin Harvey, "Rupert of
Hentzau" with George Alexander and "Marsac
of Gascony" with Edward Vroom.

Nat C. Goodwin will impersonate next a
British Army officer in a play by Robert Marshall. The hero will do no flighting, however,
and will figure in Lowchester barracks and
London drawing rooms.

and will figure in Lowchester barracks and London drawing rooms.

The owner of a Montreal theatre will have an adjoining restaurant in which dinners before the evering performances and suppers after will be soid at low prices to auditors only.

Edward Harrigan, long absent from the vaude-ville stage, though still owner of the Garrick Theatre, where his last three plays were produced, is to present "Old Lavender" in London next season.

duced, is to present "Old Lavender" in London next season.

The dates were arranged yesterday for the reopening of Charles Frohman's New York theatres. The Empire will be the first as "Brother Officers" will be revived there on Aug. 27. The week fellowing "Lord and Lady will be put on, and on Sept. 10 John Drew will appear in a new play by Haddon chambers. Sept. 3 will see the reopening of the Criterion and the Garrick, the former with James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico" and the latter with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in

"All on Account of Eliza." Two nights later Annie Russell will be seen in "A Royal Family" at the Lyceum. The next evening "The Rose of Per-ia" will be shown at Daly's, and the following Tuesday will bring "The Husbands of Leontine" to the Madison Square. The last of Mr. Frohman's playhouses to open will be the Garden, which will wait until Sept. 17 to show E. H. Sothern in "Hamlet."

During the New York run of "Lost River" Robert Hilliard will play the leading part. This will make necessary a postponement until later in the season of his appearance in "Mr. Van Hibber," a stage use of Richard Harding Davis's short stories about a New York rounder. It has taken four men to make the dramatization, has taken four men to make the dramatization, the taken four men to make the dramatization, the taken four men to make the dramatization, the semilov of the Street Cleaning Departs.

has taken four men to make the dramatization, the author, Mr. Hidiard, Clay M. Greene and

VACATION IN A CEMETERY.

Monkey-Keeper Jake Cook After New Epttaphs for His Large Collection.

Jake Cook, who keeps the monkeys in Central Park from starving to death, is taking his an nual vacation this week in company with Mrs Cook. Jake has been high potentate of the monkey house for years and he is known as a very gentle and efficacious chaperon for these polite folk. His ideas of vacation are as pecultar as his occupation.

"Et ees goot," said he last week, as he carried the gorillas their midday meal, "to some reflections include. Peoples may go to Narragansett Pier or Coney's Island or College Point or Newport, but vy, mine vife und I, ve vill vacation ourselves, in one quiet place und dodge

cation ourselves, in one quiet place und dodge der crowds."

Then Jake unfolded to Keeper Snyder how again he would seek the sylvan glades of the different cemeteries round about this town. He had aiready been to an Eighth avenue undertaker, who had told him o several new burying grounds opened within the twelvemonth and well worthy of a visit.

Jake has spent his life collecting epitaphs. This week he is adding new ones to the collection, which is carefully preserved in a leather memorandum book. To this interesting group, which ranges from old-time gems from Trinity and St. Paul's churchyards tolepigrams from the Middle Dutch Village Cemetery, will be added the gems of poesy that go to make the collection representative of the greater city.

In the meantime all the monkeys are quite inconsolable. Dr. Shannon, who is acting as temporary potentate, says that some of them are so unhappy that they eat their three meals a day without the joyous grace that renders life in the wild Central Park jungles such a merry kind of existence.

ADA LEWIS'S HUSBAND DEAD.

Typhold Fever Carries Off John W. Parr. the

Young Barytone. Mr. John W. Parr, the well-known young barytone singer, died at 11 o'clock vesterday morning at his residence, 212 West Thirtyfourth street, from peritonitis, the result of typhoid fever. Mr. Parr first came into prominence as a boy soprano, singing in St. George's Church, Brooklyn. Later he was engaged by Mr. Dockstader and sang the soprano roles Mr. Dockstader and sang the soprano roles in the burlesque opera at Dockstader's Theatre in Broadway. Several seasons later he was engaged to follow Cyril Scott in De Wolf Hopper's company, and he remained a member of Mr. Hopper's organization until he appeared with the Rogers Brothers. Here he met Miss Ada Lewis, who had made such a remarkable hit with her "tough girl" impersonation at the Harrigan Theatre. After a brief engagement Hr. Parr and Miss Lewis were married on the 2d of June, 1899. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Parr had refused all theatrical engagements which meant their separation, and gagements which meant their separation, and gagements which meant their separation, and they were planning to appear together early in September in a little farce written for them by Mr. W. H. Robinson and entitled "The Guilty Party." They were in Newport appearing at private concerts until the first of this month, when they returned to this city, Mr. Parr being in ill health. On July 9 he took to his bed and typhoid fever in a malignant form developed. Mr. Parr was born in Brooklyn and was 26 years of age.

RETURN OF LILLIAN BLAUVELT. The Singer Has Been Mrs. W. F. Pendleton Since February of Last Year.

terday, "She sang four times by request before Queen Margherita of Italy and once before Queen Victoria in England. She also
sung at the State Concert in Buckingham
Palace. She will have a season of ten weeks
here beginning early in September at the
Worcester Musical Festival. She will make
her New York reappearance at her own orchestral concert. During her stay here she
will sing in forty concerts, taking in all the
principal cities. She goes back to England
the latter part of December."

HEMINGWAY WANTS DIVORCE NOW.

It Was He Who, Looking for His Wife, Broke Into Actor Corrigan's Apartments. Elbert S. Hemingway, President of the Empire State Tea Company of Nyack, has brought an action in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from Alice N. Hemingway on allegations that she has been living for two years with Charles Smith in Decatur street, Brooklyn. He asks for the custody of their daughter Mabel, but not for that of a child, Helen, born

Mabel, but not for that of a child, Helen, born about fourteen months ago. Mrs. Hemingway has filed an answer through Lawyer Emanuel Friend denying the charges.

Hemingway was defendant in a suit brought last spring by Emmett Corrigan, an actor, to recover damages for breaking into his apartment en the night of April 11 last. Corrigan had returned from the Broadway Theaire with his wife and had retired when four men demanded and secured admission to his apartment. They told Corrigan that they were informed he was living with Mrs. Hemingway and they wanted evidence to that effect. They found out their mistake. Corrigan has dropped the suit against Hemingway.

The Hemingways separated in 1898. The wife took the child Mabel from the husband and he had her arrested for kidnapping. She gave up the child in court at Nyack and Hemingway has since had its custody. MRS. FRENCH AT NEWPORT.

arrives for the Season With Her Daughter and Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.-Mrs. Francis Or mond French and her daughter. Miss Elsie French, who is to be the future social head of the house of Vanderbilt, are here for the season. They arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in whose private car they came from New York to Wickford Junction. Mrs. French and her Wickford Junction. Mrs. French and her daughter are at a fashionable boarding bouse until their villa, "Harbor View," can be made ready for occupancy. With the coming of Mrs. French and young Mr. Vanderbilt there are no additional indications that the weiding of Miss French and Mr. Vanderbilt will take place here this season. The interested families say there are no plans for the wedding. Reports that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will reopen "The Breakers" at an early date are contradicted authentically.

George W. Weld of Boston is entertaining at his Newport villa Dr. George A. Osborne and Mrs. Elizabeth Daggett of Peabody, Mass.

TAX FOR BOTTLING COCKTAILS. It's \$100 if the Barkeeper Makes Them is

Bulk to Await Customers. The revenue authorities at Washington have decided that the liquor dealer who compounds cocktails in bulk and puts them into a bottle to await sale must pay a tax to the Government. At the office of Collector Treat yesterday after

At the office of Collector Treat yesterday afternoon his deputy, David S. Wendell, explained
the situation as follows:
"If you go to a saloonkeeper and buy a cocktail and he mixes it for you then and there, he
subjects himself to no taxation. The situation
is the same if he mixes the cocktail at your
order, puts it up in a bottle and then delivers it
to you. But if he mixes cocktails, puts them in
bottles and then awaits customers for them, he
becomes a rectifier and must take out a rectifier's license, costing \$100. That is all there is
to it."

He Worried Because He Could Not Make Au-tomobiles Noiseless-Attacks His Wife.

John Schmalz, 71 years old, the inventor of several noveltles that have sold well, became instreet after worrying ver the fact that he could not successfully complete a contrivance to make automobile motors noiseless. He sud-denly attacked his wife and his daughter Gris-elda with a knife, and it took four policemen five minutes to subdue him. He was put in the insure pavilion at Bellevue.

in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department, succeeded in September, 1897, in having three of his six children (girls of the ages of 10, 0 and 7 respectively) accepted in the New York Juvenile Asylum for the usual term of two years on account of alleged destitution. Six months later he made another effort and succeeded so well that two more of his children, aged 7 and 6, became inmates of the asylum. When the terms of the three older children expired, in September, 1899, Mariano begged to be allowed to resurrender them because he was still unable to support them. The attention of President Mornay Williams f the asylum was attracted to the case and he found to his surprise that the city had been paying \$510 a year to support the children of a man who was drawing \$715 in regular salary from the city. The three youngest children were summarily dismissed from the

salary from the city. The three youngest children were summarily dismissed from the asylum, but the two older girls were accepted for two more years. Faithful to his principle that institutions are good for children in emergencies only. Mr. Williams secured homes for the girls with two good American families living in the adjoining villages of Liscomb and Ferguson, Ia. No sooner did the father hear of this arrangement than he demanded to have his children back. Mr. Williams finally decided to have the matter settled in court, and sent for the girls, who arrived yesterday, after having spent nine months in their new homes. Their names are Mary and Josephine Mariano and they are now 13 and 12 years old respectively.

Both cried when they heard that their father wanted them, and entreated Mr. Williams to send them back West. Between sobs they asked questions, and the more they heard the worse they cried. They have been living lately in good American homes, with plenty of air and room around them. They have gone to school, been well fed and well dressed. English is the only language they know.

Their mother, who is a typical Italian weman of Mulberry street, speaks nothing but Italian. She, her husband and four children live in two small rooms at .3 Mouroe street, where the scant supply of fresh air is instantly poisoned by garlic smells. The father's one idea is that his two daughters are rapidly approaching the age when the law permits them to work for a living, and that if he puts them at work in a store he can take all the money they earn.

Parents and children met vesterday in the Jefferson Market court, but without display of enthusiasm. The girls drew as far away as they could. Mariano, the father, in his anxiety to prove his ability to take care of the kirls, confided to Mr. Williams that he had \$1,20, in the bank, most of which he saved in the years that the city was taking care of the of his children. The case was placed before

confided to Mr. Williams that he had \$1.20°, in the bank, most of which he saved in the vears that the city was taking care of five of his children. The case was placed before Maristrate Pool, who adiourned it fill July 30. The girls will in the meantime stay in the asylum, a decision which they received with little cries of pleasure.

"I suppose," said Mr. Williams to a Sun reporter, "that the mistake we really made was to educate a child above the level of its parents. It will be torture for those girls to return to the home of their parents now. We shall under all circumstances hold them till September, 1901, when their terms expire. But how can we send them back West if they are then to be handed over to their parents? It would only be to make matters worse. What we want is to have them committed into our custody by the Court until they become it vears old. Then they can stay in peace in their new pleasant homes till that time, when they will be at liberty to go and come at their own free will. The scheme of the father is simply to have the city support his children until they are permitted to work, and then to get hold of them in order to make money on them."

HOBO IN THE CITY HALL POUNTAIN. 'Just Takin' Me Daily Bawth" He Calmly Assures & Cop-Bath Costs 82.

A diminutive shoeblack, so excited that he could scarcely talk, seized Policeman O'Donnell by the coat tail in City Hall Park yesterday afternoon.
"Well, what's the matter?" asked the police

man, as the boy pointed toward the City Hall. Spit it out! Can't you talk?" "Der's a hobo swimmin' in the fountain," be gan the boy, "an'," but he was talking to air. The policeman was half way to the fountain already. It was true. There was a man enjoyyes. I ing the cool water as if it were a private bath

"Hey there, you," called the policeman. "Come uter that. What are you doing there, anyway?" "Takin' me daily bawth," answered the swim-

"Takin' me daily bawth," answered the swimmer, cheerfully.

"Come outer that," demanded the policeman again, "or I will run you in."

"Come any get me," advised the fellow.

O'Donnell put one leg over the railing and then stopped. He had two hours more on duty with no chance to dry himself. A crowd had gathered in the meantime and was enjoying his predicament.

"Take off your shoes and stockings and wade in," suggested the crowd, and the City Hall newsboys and bootblacks began to whistle "On the Banks of the Wabash." That was too much for O'Donnell, and both feet went over the railing into the water. The swimmer made a hasty exit on the other side, but was soon overtaken and arrested. He was led, the water dripping off him in little rivulets, to the Centre street police court, where he was arraigned, charged with disorderly conduct and fined \$2. After he had gone a lanltor's helper swept several quarts of water off the bridge.

CAPT. GODDARD'S BROTHER DEAD. Removed From the St. Louis to a Hospital, Where He Died After an Operation.

Warren Norton Goddard, a brother of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, died vesterday in Roosevelt Hospital. He was taken to the hospital on Saturday from the American liner St. Louis. He had been abroad for his heaith, but the day before the steamer came into ; ort he fell ill from fore the steamer came into ; ort he fell ill from stomach trouble. An operation became necessary and he did not rally from it. Mr. Goddard was a widower. One child services him. He was a member of the firm of J. W. Goddard & Sons, dry goods at 100 Bleecker street. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '70 and in his college days was a champion single-scull oarsman. He was a trustee of the Greenwich Savines Bank and interested in many charities. He was a member of many clubs, among them being the Metropolitan, Union, Centur, and Harvard clubs. The funeral services will be in All Souis' Unitarian Church on Saturday.

CARRIED A SOUND ARM IN SPLINTS.

Saved a Beggar From Jall. Among the beggars and fake cripples arrested on Seventh avenue by the police of the West 125th street station yesterday was one man with his left arm bound in splints and in a sling. With his left arm bound in splints and in a sing. He said that he was Richard Wilson of 152 Park Row and that his arm had been broken in a trolley accident. A sceptical police sergeant to look at the arm. The doctor removed the bandage and found Wilson's arm perfectly gound. In the Harlem police court the prisoner stuck to his story and showed visiting cards of the Hudson Street Hospital as evidence. Magistrate Zeller let him go, but told him to find a job or get out of town. or get out of town.

Catholic Missionary Corps for the United States .

La Porte, Ind., July 25.—One of the results of the meeting of the Chapter of the Congregation of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame has been the establishment of missionary corps for the United States. This step has been in contemplation for some time, and it is believed that the jubiled for some time, and it is believed that the jubilee year offered a favorable opportunity. The Rev. P. J. Franciscus, C. S. C., who has been for a number of years recter of the Holy Cross College at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and who is widely known as a theologian and scholar, has been appointed Superior of the missions. He will be assisted by the Rev. P. P. Klein, C. S. C., of New Orleans and by the Rev. Peter Lauth, C. S. C., recently pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Notre Dame. cred Heart Church, Notre Dame.

Played Circus Rider With Serious Results BELLEVILLE, N. J., July 25 .- August Islip, 16 years old, tried to imitate a circus rider while on the back of a mule this morning. In turning the back of a mule this morning. In turning a somersuilt he struck the mule on the head, whereupon the animal began to kick. With a loud peigh the mule hoisted Isin ten feet into the air, the boy coming down upon his head and fracturing his skull. His recovery is doubtful,

It is learned that the death in London Tuesday of Mrs. George Barciay Rives, a daughter of Mr. J. Montgomery Hare, was due to a slow fever, from which Mrs. Rives had been suf-fering since July 1. The body will be brought to this country by Mr. Rives, who was with his wife at the time of her death. Hew Publications.



"Press where you see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war, "And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre."

ARE you one who "never reads serials"?

Will you make an exception once and try the first instalment—seven chapters—of that new novel of adventure

THE HELMET OF NAVARRE

**AUGUST** "CENTURY"

75°.-Richardson's "Preemasonry," Rousseau's "Social Contract," Murray's "Prairie Bird." PRATT, 161 6th av.

WEDDED A 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

Thomas Throop of Rockaway Beach Is Now to Jail for Abduction. ROCKAWAY REACH L. I. July 25 -Thomas P.

Throop, 22 years old, a bookkeeper by occupation, but at pre-ent unemployed, who resides on Hollywood avenue, Seaside, Rockaway Beach, was arcested vesterday at 6 o'clock when he stepped from the train with his fifteen-yearold bride, to whom he had been married a few hours before.

Throop left Rockaway Beach at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with Antoinette Smith, the young daughter of John W. Smith, a well-known west Thirty-fifth street, New York, the residence of the Rev. J. McInnes, who married the young people at their request. The bride and bridegroem returned to Rockaway, and on alighting at Seaside were confronted by the trate mother of the girl, who promptly made a bitter attack upon Throop, and upbraided him or going away with her daughter. Throop exhibited the marriage certificate. This was the signal for a fresh outburst on the part of the frantic mother, who started in search of a policeman and had the couple arrested.

Throop was locked up on a charge of abduction. He was brought before Mag strate Smith at Far Rockaway this morning and was held in \$1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. He was taken to the Queens County Juli. I hroop was in similar trouble last winter when he induced a young girl, a daughter of a contractor of Rockaway Beach, to accompany him to a fortune teller's place in Brooklyn and tried to lorce a ring on her finger and have a marriage ceremony performed. builder and contractor, and took her to 850

DEAR LIZ WOULD NOT SOURAL.

Letter Found on a Woman Arrested for Recelving Stolen Goods.

Lizzie Foley, who has plenteous blond hair and features marked by dissipation, was arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market police court charged with being a receiver of stolen goods. Detective Delaney found a quantity of cloth in her apartments at 101 Madison street. which was identified as a part of the proceeds

From Maxie, whose name is John McGowau.

DEAR LIZ: Me and Red are in for stealing \$100 worth of swar. Please come to see me in Essex Market Tombs. If I am not there I will be in boys prison wid Red. I hope you will stick and I hope Jack Rice will, and when you come in to see me I will let you know if I want you to tell me mudder. I am under the name of Jack McGowan. From

MAXIE When the Magistrate questioned the woman she said: "Say, do you that I am a squealer? Sit. I tells nothing."
She was held for examination.

DIVORCED COUPLE REMARRY. Ramsey Went to the Philippines When He Came Back Love Returned.

DALLAS, Tex., July 25 .- H. J. Ramsey and Mrs. Ida Ramsey were married for the second time at Milton to-day, their first marriage having been made on Nov. 7, 1897. In June, having been made on Nov. 7, 1897. In June, 1898, Ramsey enlisted in the United States Army and his wife procured a divorce on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Ramsey returned to her parents with whom she has since continued to live. Recently her former: husband was mustered out of the Army in the Philippines Islands, where he had been fighting. He returned to Milton on July 15 and sought out his former wife. After ten days of explanations and courtship and on a promise that there is to be no more enlisting in the Army, the couple became man and wife again. became man and wife again.

CUNNINGHAM'S \$17,611 BILL. It Looks New as if the City Will Have to Pay
It in Full.

J. Stewart Ross, referee in the suit of George Cunningham against the city of New York for payment of his bill of \$17,611 for cleaning sewer payment of his bill of \$17.611 for cleaning sewer basins and sewer pans in Brooklyn under the direction of Sewer Commissioner James Kane filed his report yesterday, sustaining the claim for the entire amount. It was alleged that the price which Commissioner Kane offered to give Cunningham for the work was excessive and through the efforts of the Brooklyn League an indictment was found against the Commissioner but it was subsequently quashed. Commissioner Kans offered to give \$1.75 for cleaning each basin, aithough the work had hitherto been done for \$3.60.

Water Now Precious in Brooklyn.

In pursuance of his efforts to economize the water consumption as much as possible Deputy Commissioner Moffett of the borough of Brook-lyn had the Prospect Park water t wer and the flush mains in the public schools shut off yes terday. He also directed all garden and street sprinkling to stop and the police notified the householders to that affect.

MARRIDD

BACON-ANTHONY .- On Tuesday, July 24, 100 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin T. James Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Hoover, Leon Brooks Bacon of Rochester, N. Y., to Anna O. Anthony.

DIED. CABASSUD.—On July 24, 1900, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 212 West 88th st., Alfred Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, to

be held in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. 23d

st, near 6th av., on Thursday, July 26, 1900, at 9 A. M. Interment at Ville d'Avray, France. GODDARD,-In New York city on Wednesday, July 25, 1900, Warren Norton, son of the late J. Warren and Celestine Gardiner Goddard, aged

LEWIS .- In Green wich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 25, 1900, Constance Harding, daughter of Eugene Howard and Amy Busby Lewis, aged

1 year 3 months and 24 days. RIVES .- At London, England. July 24, 1900. Elizabeth Emlen, wife of George Barclay Rives and daughter of James Montgomery Hare.

SKIDMORE. -- At Jamaica, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 24, 1909. George Skidmore, in his 80th year. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday afternoon, July 26, 1900, at 4 o'cloc., at his late residence, 46 Clinton av., Ja maica, N. Y., without further notice.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Rac-lem Railroad; 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.